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Fort McMurray develops lay family-counselling program

You may know your neighbor as a nurse, minister or a housewife. But in Fort McMurray, he or she may be a lay counsellor at the same time, available to help you with personal and family problems. Lay counsellors have been working in the northern town for six months now, part of the Preventive Social Services program which, in 18 communities across the province, receives financial aid from the Alberta Department of Social Development.

Although the Preventive Social Services program has been in operation in Fort McMurray for a few years, it wasn't until early this year that the Family Counselling program was instituted, the first on a large scale in Alberta. It was found there were not enough professional

counsellors to serve the needs of the province, and smaller communities were often without this service.

Seven prospective lay counsellors were selected, all residents of Fort McMurray, and given an intensive five-day course by a University of Alberta faculty member. When they returned home, they began their services to the public, and have met with success.

They are available to help persons with problems, whether it be alcohol, juvenile delinquency, family management and marriage breakdown, the latter occurring most frequently.

Six counsellors are presently active in the program, handling a total of approximately 20

cases, although their capacity is greater. Sessions usually last an hour and are conducted once a week or more frequently if necessary. Counsellors feel they have been accepted in the community and an early indication of success is the fact that most persons with problems return for help after their first session.

The lay counselling staff, which includes four ministers, a registered nurse and two housewives, has found that their clients come from all social and economic levels. When the project was first initiated it was thought that those coming for help would only be from the lower socio-economic levels. While most are from that level, there are also members of the top echelon of the community's society who have sought help.

Persons with problems are referred to the Family Counselling program by doctors, court town officials and churches. Very few seek help on their own, although the counselling office door is open five days a week, and a counsellor is present to help anyone who wants help.

The counselling sessions are completely informal. There are no desks: sessions are conducted in a room with easy chairs and a constantly perking coffee pot. Many interviews are taped with permission of the client, and these tapes are used by the counsellors in reviewing the case.

Although the lay counsellors have been active for some months, their training is by no means completed. A University of Alberta faculty member travels to Fort McMurray every two weeks for ongoing training and supervision. Counsellors are able to detect persons with serious psychological problems, and these are referred to the advisor, who handles these cases. Lay counsellors also discuss their cases with the advisor and he guides them in any particular problem they may have. As well, the counsellors attend conferences across the province as part of their ongoing training.

The Fort McMurray Preventive Social Services program, of which the Family Counselling project is part, is directed by an eight man advisory board chosen from the community. The board presents ideas to the director—a full-time employee, decides priorities, works out policy, and approves projects.

The program aims to have as many projects as possible self-financed. Where this is not possible, such as employing a director and conducting a Family Counselling program, 80 per cent of the cost is borne by the Department of Social Development after the Minister has approved the project. A very small part of the cost of the Family Counselling program in Fort McMurray is borne by fees for service, which range from 50 cents to \$11 depending on income and size of family.

As well as Fort McMurray, Preventive Social Service projects are being conducted with government financial aid in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, St. Albert, Leduc, Grande Prairie, Smoky River, Camrose, Lac La Biche, Westlock, Crownsnest Pass, Athabasca, St. Paul, County of Vermilion River and Lacombe. The number of local projects funded by the Department ranges from one—the employment of a director—to 17 in Edmonton. □

Twenty-four hour suspension may face drinking drivers

Twenty-four hour suspension of operators' licenses in the case of drivers suspected of being affected by use of alcohol is now law in Alberta.

Under the new provisions of the Highway Traffic Act, peace officers may require a driver suspected of having consumed alcohol in quantities that would affect the driver's physical or mental ability, to surrender his operator's license. Failure to comply would not alter the suspension. A driver who is not the holder of an operator's license would be disqualified from holding one for the same period.

The suspension or disqualification under this section expires after 24 hours, and no record is entered against the driver. The new amendment does not apply in cases where the peace officer lays a charge against the driver for contravention of the Criminal Code.

Drivers required to surrender their license may undergo a voluntary test, at a place designated by the peace officer. Should the test show less than the minimum allowable alcoholic content in the blood, they will have their license returned to them.

Alternatively, the driver may produce a signed certificate of a duly authorized medical practitioner, subsequent to the suspension, stating

that the alcohol content falls below the minimum impairment level thus gaining removal of the suspension.

Other amendments to the Act call for an automatic six month suspension of an operator's license where the driver has been convicted of impairment, with no provision for the issuance of a restricted license formerly allowed where a person's livelihood depended on driving during the course of his employment. □

Wildlife pamphlet now available

"Cloven-Hoofed Animals of Alberta", the second in a series of pamphlets on the province's wildlife, is available from the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

The folder contains color illustrations of moose, elk, deer, Rocky Mountain goat and sheep, caribou, bison and antelope which make their homes in Alberta. Each illustration is accompanied by a description of the animal, its habitat, reproductive processes and diet. Individual maps show the area of the province each animal inhabits, the "life zones".

"Cloven-Hoofed Animals of Alberta" is a companion-piece to "Fishing in Alberta", the first brochure in the series. This illustrates and describes sports fishing species available in the province. In addition, it gives angling techniques suited to each type of fish and locates on a map where each species may be found.

Future subjects in the wildlife series will include "Trees of Alberta" and "Upland Games Birds of Alberta", both of which are slated for publication this year. □

COVER

Although the Fish and Wildlife Division is often regarded as being concerned mainly with the hunting and fishing of Alberta wildlife, its major role is one of conservation and study of the many animals that inhabit the province. (See stories on pages 4 and 5.) Alberta wildlife includes, starting at the top, counter-clockwise, moose, elk, jack rabbit, mountain sheep, spruce grouse, bear and horned grebe.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

There are no restrictions in the republishing of any material but a credit line would be appreciated.

Notice of change of address should be accompanied by the mailing address on the front of this issue. No charge is made for "Within Our Borders" and new readers are invited to forward their name and address to "Within Our Borders," Room 1618, Centennial Building, Edmonton.

SECOND CLASS MAIL REGISTRATION NO. 1522

School Book Branch saves parents' money

Three hundred miles of school books were sold by the School Book Branch of the Alberta Department of Education last year, making the Branch one of the largest distributors of educational books in Canada today. The mileage represents the distance two million books would cover if placed end to end.

Sales of over \$4.5 million dollars were realized with the distribution of 2.5 million pounds or approximately 54 carloads of books to school districts.

Last year, freight cost of shipments in and out of the School Book Branch amounted to \$140,000. Of this, the Branch paid \$40,000 for book shipments to schools.

A saving to school books parents of approximately 75 per cent on school books occurs when a school board takes advantage of the Branch's rental plan. The school board may buy basic text books at 40 per cent off the list price. Text books are rented to the student at one-third book cost for one year. Private schools are not eligible for the rental plan. To subsidize the discount to schools, the government provides a special fund amounting to \$500,000.

Several special services are offered by the Branch. It functions as a large repository of 2,500 different authorized texts and reference books, making these readily available on demand. School book prices are standardized throughout Alberta, thus guaranteeing that books will be sold at the same price in cities as well as small towns far away from the source of the book supply. The Northern and Southern Alberta Institutes of Technology have book stores operated by the School Book Branch, which

provides texts and specialized supplies to students at reasonable rates.

The permanent Branch staff of 40, with five employees at the SAIT Book Store, and four employees at the NAIT Book Store, increased during the busy period of April to November by approximately fifty employees who assist in receiving stock and processing the flood of orders.

Although distribution is mainly to elementary, junior high and high schools in Alberta, books

are shipped to all corners of the world. Families of soldiers or of research personnel in foreign countries continue their education following the Alberta curriculum by correspondence.

The Book Branch, organized in 1914, was originally called the School Libraries Branch, and functioned as a book distribution center to libraries. A reorganization in 1926 changed the function of the branch to that of distributing school text books. □

Financial assistance now available for warble fly control programs

The governing body of a county, municipality, improvement district, special area or Indian reserve wishing to establish a warble fly control program for its area can now request financial assistance from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Animal Industry Division.

To qualify for assistance, local authorities must first ascertain, through a petition, that at least 80 per cent of the cattle owners in the proposed area are in favor of a compulsory warble control program. After this is determined, a by-law must be passed or other legal declaration made that all cattle in the area must be treated.

Once the program is established, the local authority must provide for personal contact with each cattle owner before fall treatment every year, to make sure he knows the objectives of the plan and his responsibility to it. The authority,

must also ensure that each owner received the latest information on warble control methods and that a complete inventory of his cattle is taken. Each spring, the effectiveness of the program must be checked through a random sample of farms in the area to reveal and treat cattle which were not treated in the fall.

When these conditions are met, the provincial government will pay half the expenses incurred by local authority for spring and fall farm visits, with a maximum of \$2,500 in any year, for a period of five years. It will also provide a grant for the promotion of the program, based on the annual inventory of cattle farms in the area.

The effectiveness of the warble fly control program was tested and proven last year in a pilot project conducted by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the County of Wetaskiwin. □

REFUGE

For nearly
30 years
the distressed
and destitute
have found a home
at Gunn

It's a long way from the relief camp of the early 30's to the present modern Welfare Centre at Gunn, 50 miles north west of Edmonton on the north shore of Lac St. Anne, in terms of change as well as time.

Built to meet the challenge of desperate times, the original camp provided refuge for homeless and hungry men. Today the site of that early camp has been virtually reconstructed with modern cottages replacing make-shift cabins, and it's here that a home is provided for the equally distressed, destitute and homeless.

In 1940, before the advent of present senior citizens' homes, the Department of Welfare, as it was known, established facilities on 130 acres of government owned land occupied by the original relief camp, to care for these men. From its inauspicious beginning a permanent development has grown

housing 100 men, many of them unemployable because of advancing years or some disabling physical handicap. The Centre is operated under the Homes and Institutions Branch of the Alberta Department of Social Development.

Generally this institution is planned for the care of the type of individual who is without family or friends to look after him. It is an open institution where residents are free to leave when they wish. Admission is voluntary without any form of committal involved.

Residents of the Welfare Centre are lodged in three- and six-bedroom cottages, each containing a common sitting room and bathroom. Here every resident enjoys the privacy of his own bedroom.

Meals are served in a central, common dining room capable of feeding 100 men at a single sitting. To ensure that meals are balanced and of sufficient variety from day to day, menus are submitted weekly to Central Office in Edmonton for scrutiny.

A large recreation hall provides a comfortably furnished general recreation room containing settees, lounge chairs, television, card tables and writing desks. The building also houses a library with two adjoining reading and writing rooms. Other recreational outlets are provided by two pool tables and a shuffleboard.

The institution meets the personal needs of the men such as haircuts, toilet articles and razor

blades, and there is a weekly tobacco issue. Good, new, serviceable clothing is provided as needed and medical, dental and optical services are made available.

There are no facilities for specialized or professional care, and those in need of such are transferred elsewhere.

Although the men are all ambulatory and able to attend to their own needs without too much difficulty, they are not required to perform institutional work duties. Nevertheless, the opportunity is there particularly in the summer time for those who so desire to assist in the flower and vegetable gardens and the care of the grounds in general.

A majority of the men lack the intellectual and emotional resources to respond to efforts at rehabilitation and all have behaviour problems requiring limited supervision. They are inadequate in themselves for their own maintenance and support. Public assistance in the form of pensions, financial aid and other such programs have proven ineffective. These men have neither the responsibility or the ability to properly provide for their needs with cash.

In most instances referrals to the Gunn Welfare Centre come from either the Single Men's Hostel in Calgary or Edmonton, although applications from the Division of Alcoholism and some transfers on release from mental hospitals are considered. In all cases an evalua-

tion of potential recovery is made by qualified personnel. Even though most are accepted and remain as permanent residents there are a number who benefit from short term residency and leave capable of re-entry into the labour force. Those in the latter group are for the most part alcoholics who upon admission express a desire and hope of rehabilitation and leave with their morale raised and their confidence restored.

Less than 10 per cent of those admitted are eligible for pensions of one kind or another and, depending on their income from this source, are assessed from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day for their room and board. This leaves them a modest sum for personal spending. Those without any income have the opportunity to earn spending money by performing some of the necessary tasks about the Centre.

The low operating cost of the Gunn Welfare Centre, at \$2.50 a day per resident, makes the Centre an economical alternative to many other forms of public assistance which would otherwise be necessary for those beyond the scope of service provided by provincial Hostels.

Applications for admission are made directly to the Director, Homes and Institutions Branch, Department of Social Development, Edmonton. These should be accompanied by a short social history of the individual and a medical report. □

STUDYING BEAR AND DEER: Popular but undocumented Alberta Wildlife

A black bear is injected with a tranquilizer before being studied at closer range as part of the bear study at Cold Lake.

Black bear and colored ear tags and streamers used for identification are part of the process of tracking an animal's movements.

The black bear, still unconscious, is measured and weighed before being released.

Those who hunt in Alberta still consider deer as one of the most popular game animals, while those seeking a greater challenge may choose to track down black bear, found throughout the northern part of the province.

Yet relatively little is known about these two animals, popular as they are. In order to find out more about the life cycle and habits of the bear, the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division, is conducting a trapping and tagging program, now in its second year, on the north and west shores of Cold Lake in east central Alberta. Meanwhile, a three-year study of deer in Camp Wainwright will be concluded this winter.

As a result of the deer study, Camp Wainwright has been split into two Wildlife Management Units, and hunting there will continue to be authorized by special licence only. Because of the bear study, a portion of Wildlife Management Unit 514 will again be closed for hunting black bear this year.

Wildlife officials hope the bear study, expected to last five years, will aid in the establishment of long-range hunting and conservation management plans. As well, knowledge of the animal will give insight into the bear nuisance problem encountered by farmers in the province, and will eliminate a general lack of knowledge of the bear, one of the common animals of northern Alberta.

The study consists of determining the movements of bears, as well as age and sex of the population. Other related studies are also being conducted. One will attempt to evaluate the effect of internal parasites on bears, while a study of food habits may give some insight into the agricultural damage bears are inclined to do. This winter, captive bears may be used to determine why they hibernate, and what physical changes occur during this period. Experiments will also be conducted to determine if dogs can

be used to track down nuisance bears, and wildlife biologists hope to peg down the age and sex of bears responsible for damage.

In order to conduct these studies, black bears are being trapped in an 80-square-mile area bordering on the west and north shores of Cold Lake, an area of diverse topography and vegetation, and considered typical black bear habitat. Spring-loaded foot snares are set out in known bear habitat, usually on trails, and checked every morning. The snares are constructed of three-sixteenth inch cable which tightens around the bear's foot without injuring or damaging the animal. One end of the cable is attached to a large log for anchor.

When a bear is found in the snare, he is injected with a tranquilizer administered in a syringe attached to a long pole. This renders the bear unconscious for at least 30 minutes, and sometimes up to an hour, depending on the size of the bear. The unconscious bear is freed from the snare, and brought to an open space where a number of experiments are conducted. Measurements are taken first, including total length, length of hind foot, chest and neck circumference, and width of head. The bear's sex is noted, as well as any scars and external parasites.

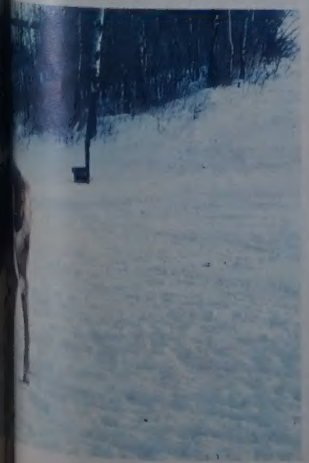
The measurements may eventually be used to set up a chart allowing weight and the measurements to be used in determining the age of the bear. The age of the bear is now determined by sectioning a tooth, which is pulled when the bear is trapped. The teeth have annual rings, much like trees, which tell his age.

Captured bears are all color-marked with plastic ear tags and long streamers which allow observation from a distance. All trapped animals have a different color combination, and all the information on the bear is recorded on data cards. The bears are also permanently marked (continued on page 6)

A deer approaches the trap in which he may soon be caught, unharmed, for observation in a study being carried out at Camp Wainwright by Fish and Wildlife biologists.



1969



New game regulations ban shooting from snow vehicle, allow Sunday hunting

The Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division, has announced 1969 game regulations which will protect Alberta wildlife from snow vehicles for the first time. The new regulations prohibit persons from killing or shooting any game or fur bearing animal from a snow vehicle or from within a 50-yard radius of a snow vehicle. Running over or injuring wildlife is also prohibited.

The Department also announced that Sunday hunting will be allowed this year in the green area, mainly the forested area, of Big Game Zone 1, and in Wildlife Management Units S440, S442, and S445 of Big Game Zone 6, all in northern Alberta. Sunday hunting of upland birds and waterfowl will remain prohibited throughout the province.

Goat hunting seasons have been further restricted in Alberta this year. All areas have been closed with the exception of a remote portion of the Willmore Wilderness Park in which the season will be from September 21 to October 18.

A number of changes have been made in wildlife management units throughout the province, and one new Big Game Zone has been created. The new zone is Big Game Zone 15, in west-central Alberta, which includes the former eastern part of Zone 5 and the western part of Zone 4.

A new Wildlife Management Unit, S446, has been created in the Grande Cache area of Zone 6 to deal with increased hunting pressure anticipated there because of industrial activities.

New WMU G118 has been created in the Cypress Hills area, designed to assist in deer management in that area. Camp Wainwright Military Base has been split into two units: 223 and 223A. This will allow continued close management of deer in that area to aid deer research carried on there. The Department is studying the competition between white tail and mule deer, as well as the effect of weather on the deer populations. Hunting in Camp Wainwright Military Base is by special license only.

There have been some changes in the fall regulations for bear hunting. This year there will not be a grizzly hunting season south of the Bow River. In other areas, the earliest season opening is October 1.

A portion of Wildlife Management Unit 514 will be closed for black bear hunting this year because of a research project being carried on there by the Department. Bears are being trapped and ear-tagged to allow a study of their movements and life cycle. The area closed consists of townships 55 and 56, range 1, 2 and 3, W4 and township 64, range 2 and

3, W4, within WMU 514. Black bear season opening dates in other areas vary from zone to zone.

There will be no November late season for big horn sheep hunting this year. Alpine sheep hunting starts August 30 and ends November 1. The trophy mule deer season will be continued in WMU G102 to G108, the same as last year, when it proved to be very popular and well accepted.

New regulations now prohibit barbed arrows and metal shafts in archery hunting. The special season for archers will be held in Camp Wainwright December, prior to the rifle season.

The moose, caribou and deer seasons in Big Game Zone 1 start August 30 and end December 21.

New game bird regulations state that sage grouse will not be on a special license this year. Game bird license holders can shoot sage grouse during the season October 24 to November 1 in WMU G102, G104, G116 and G118.

The hen pheasant experimental season will be continued in a portion of WMU G140. This year the taking of hens will be allowed each day of the pheasant season which runs from October 10 to December 6, instead of Saturdays only. Anyone taking hens in that area must report to a checking station before leaving the area.

The Camp Wainwright grouse season will be open from September 8-13. Hunting is allowed by special license only.

Several bodies of water have been added to the list of restricted hunting areas and bird hunters are advised by the Department to consult their synopsis for changes. The Department also reminds all hunters that hawks, owls and eagles are fully protected by legislation in the province of Alberta, and may not be shot.

Hunters seeking special licenses are urged to contact their local Fish and Wildlife Division offices for deadline dates for applications. A summary of 1969 game regulations has been prepared for distribution. □

continued

Studying bear and deer

by tattoo should they lose both streamers and tags. Before the bear regains consciousness, he is wrapped in nylon net and weighed on a portable scale. When all experiments are concluded, the bear is watched from a distance until he recovers and goes his own way to ensure he was not harmed.

Trapping started in early May this year, the first complete year of the project, and is expected to continue as long as the weather permits. Last year from June to October there were 76 captures, including 17 repeat captures. This year an average of one bear a day has been trapped in the study area.

In order to track the movement of the bears, all observations are reported to the Fish and Wildlife Division office. Most sightings come from air force personnel at CFB Cold Lake, who travel the area regularly. Cottagers and hunters also report any bears they spot, noting the colors of the streamers identifying the bear. Unmarked bears are also reported, allowing officials to estimate population figures by establishing a marked-unmarked ratio. A number of bears are trapped a second, third and even fourth time, showing their movement patterns.

Those working on the project have found that contrary to popular belief the black bear is a secretive, timid animal when undisturbed in

his natural environment. When trapped, the bear does not make a concentrated effort to escape, but is described as almost apathetic.

The deer study at Camp Wainwright is designed to find out what effect weather has on the deer population, and is conducted during the winter months. The main emphasis is on reproduction and food habits in relation to winter conditions. The information obtained from the study will allow better management of the white tail deer population in the province. This is the first research project to be conducted on deer in Alberta. The Camp Wainwright area was chosen for the study because it has a good deer population and has been relatively unhunted since it became an army camp.

All information is obtained from dead deer, and Fish and Wildlife Division staff goes into the area to harvest the animals. The parts of the deer needed for the study are taken into the laboratory, and the meat distributed to various institutions for food.

Through analysis in the laboratory, the winter and spring food habits of the deer are determined, and a food preference list drawn up. The top ten species of early and late winter foods are then analyzed for chemical content, which may shed some light on when and why deer change their food preferences.

The reproduction study seeks to establish the potential number of fawns per doe, as well as fawn survival figures from spring until winter.

Wildlife biologists hope to determine the deer's physical conditions in relation to winter conditions; to relate the conditions of pregnant does to the survival of fawns from spring to winter during both a severe and mild winter, and to use the spring condition of pregnant does as an index to fawn survival. The condition of the deer will be determined by body weight, measurements, fat to kidney ratios and percentage of marrow fat. The age composition of the herd will also be found by sectioning a molar.

The project will be concluded this winter with an aerial survey and population count in the 230-square-mile test area. Results obtained to date indicate that the reproduction potential of deer is high: two young per doe. Figures also back up something many hunters have long believed: the white tail deer is less than half as vulnerable to hunting as the mule deer. A comparison study of the white tail and mule deer is being conducted at the same time by studying the mule deer reproduction potential. Mule deer food habits and habitat are also scrutinized in an effort to explain the decline of the mule deer species. □

Year-round education camp in operation

Students are already attending the first outdoor education camp in western Canada, a special project initiated by the Recreation Branch, Alberta Department of Youth. Unlike others of its kind, the Blue Lake Outdoor Education Camp will be in use year round, and is unique in providing terrain for every type of outdoor activity.

A wide range of courses will be given to youth and recreation leaders and potential leaders from Alberta communities, who will then return to their home communities as local instructors.

Any individual wishing to provide leadership in the recreation field or in areas pertaining to outdoor life may attend the camp, if sponsored by service and youth clubs, community recreation boards, and youth organizations such as 4-H, boys' clubs, YMCA, YWCA. The Department of Youth plans to accommodate requests from groups for special courses.

Outdoor education emphasizes activities which are recreational as well as educational in nature. To supplement the study sessions spent at camp, winter recreation such as ski-dooing, and summer outdoor sports are also planned.

The Rocky Mountain foothills of mid-western Alberta is the setting for the Blue Lake Outdoor Education Camp, on a 220-acre site in Entrance Provincial Park, between Blue Lake and Cache Lake. In addition to the base site, the Department of Youth has chosen three remote sites within 20 miles of the camp for special programs; the Old Rainbow Ranch in Soloman Valley, close to the mountains; the Wildhay River Cabins, an old Forest Service Ranger Station site; and Collier Creek site, close to the borders of Willmore Wilderness Park.

The remote sites will serve as bases for wilderness camping and hiking programs, fast water canoeing, mountaineering, pack horse trail courses, and the Outward Bound School program. Outward Bound is a program designed to test physical and mental resources to discover maximum individual potential. Final testing for all the programs is held at the main camp.

The base site, with its buildings fitted into natural surroundings, will have two major facilities: a maintenance and equipment storage centre, and a central lodge, combining kitchen, dining-meeting room, office, showers, toilets and storage rooms.

The camp will accommodate 100 persons who will be housed in four cedar log dormitory cabins. Kitchen capacity is twice that number, with food being transported to the three remote sites by heat-saving containers.

The lodge and four cabins will be completely winterized permitting the Blue Lake camp to operate on a year-round basis.

The camp is designed so that persons not used to the outdoors will slowly become accustomed to "roughing it". They will first live in heated dormitories, then transfer to tent cabins, then to tent camping.

Fifty-three courses will be offered under the eight major programs which are camping, conservation, winter recreation, administration, aesthetics, outdoor sports, natural science and special projects. Courses range from such unusual subjects as Indian lore, bird-watching, and dog training, to highly technical studies which include geology, facilities design and water pollution. □

New courses at A & V Colleges

Three new courses, available nowhere else in western Canada, will this year be introduced at the Alberta Agricultural and Vocational Colleges in Olds, Vermilion and Fairview. They are agri-automation technology, livestock feeds technology, and agricultural-chemicals technology.

Agri-automation technology is the study of planning, construction and operation of all types of agricultural materials handling systems, associated buildings and electrical power applications and control. Agricultural chemicals technology trains students in the introduction, distribution and marketing of agricultural chemicals, as well as in regulatory and extension work. The livestock feeds technology course is designed to train sales and service personnel for the livestock feeds industry.

Three other technologist-level programs which will be introduced to the college curriculum this fall will be agri-business management, farm and

ranch management and research assistant. Designed to upgrade sales and service and production technicians to management or professional support technologists, the new courses require two 12-week sessions beyond the technician level. Graduates of these courses will be eligible for employment in supervisory and managerial positions in agri-business, farm production, and government services as well as for support and professional positions in basic and applied research.

The courses are a part of the revised curricula being implemented this year at the three Colleges, to meet the demand for trained personnel for service occupations. The changes are designed to provide a greater range of student acceptance levels to increase flexibility in course selection and integration, and to improve transfer capabilities to other post-secondary institutions and universities. □

coming events

Within Our Borders is pleased to list those coming events pertaining to organizational meetings, association gatherings, and other similar non-commercial events of which it is made aware. Forward your information to Within Our Borders, Alberta Government Publicity Bureau, Centennial Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

SEPTEMBER

1	Antique Car Derby—Edmonton to	Hinton
1	Local 855 Annual Labor Day Celebrations	Hinton
1	Fastball Tournament	Edson
1-2	Club Championship	Lea Lake Speedway
1-5	Computer Language Seminar (ALGOL)	Banff
2-3	Desk & Derrick Clubs Convention	Banff
3-5	Canadian Association for Laboratory Animal Science Convention	Edmonton
3-6	Doddlebug Golf Tournament	Banff
3-6	Chartered Institute of Secretaries	Banff
4-6	Pacific Northwest Shrine Convention	Calgary
5	Sundre School Fair	Sundre
6	Kennel Club Dog Show	Lethbridge
6	21st Alberta Provincial Truck Roadeo	Edmonton
6-7	Peace Pipe Horse Show	Wetaskiwin
7-10	University Hospitals Executive—Victoria Hospital	Jasper
7-11	Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Convention	Edmonton
7-11	Proprietary Association of Canada Convention	Jasper
7-11	Tea and Coffee Association Convention	Jasper
7-11	Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Convention	Banff
7-13	International Law Seminar	Banff
8-10	Air Transport Committee of Canada Executive Council Meeting	Edmonton
9	ATAC Western Regional Meeting	Edmonton
9	Chartered Accountants Annual Conference	Banff
10	Lea Park Cattle Sales	Lea Park
10-12	Sno Mo Go Sno Sho	Calgary
11-13	Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association Convention	Edmonton
11-13	"Horse Show" East Rotary	Lethbridge
11-13	Canadian Society of Industrial & Cost Accountants Convention	Calgary
11-14	Canadian Oil Scouts Association Convention	Jasper
12-13	Elks Carnival	Lethbridge
12-14	Labour Federation Conference	Banff
13-14	Canadian National Drag Championship Finals	Edmonton

14-17	Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists Convention	Calgary
15-16	Royal Winnipeg Ballet	Edmonton
15-17	Canadian Council of Resource Ministers Convention	Edmonton
16-19	Credit Union Executives Seminar	Banff
17-19	Alberta Certified Nursing Aides Convention	Calgary
18-19	Canadian Council of Resource Ministers Conference	Edmonton
18-20	Alberta Association of Insurance Adjusters Convention	Edmonton
18-21	Canadian Structural Clay Association Convention	Calgary
19-20	Town and Country Fair	Fort Saskatchewan
19-21	Scout Staff Seminar	Banff
19-30	Horse Racing (Except Sundays)	Lethbridge
21-26	American Rabbit Breeders Convention	Calgary
21-26	Lions International Board of Directors Convention	Jasper
21-Oct. 1	Marketing Management Seminar	Banff
21-Oct. 10	Production Supervisors' Seminar	Banff
22-24	Alberta Medical Association Convention	Calgary
23	White Heather Concert	Lethbridge
23-24	Canadian Parliamentary Association	Banff
25-26	White Heather Concert Tour	Calgary
25-27	International Northwest Aviation Council Annual Convention	Edmonton
26	Royal Winnipeg Ballet	Calgary
26-27	White Heather—Scottish Show	Edmonton
26-28	Presbyterian Men's Western Conference	Banff
27	National Truck Roadeo	Calgary
27-28	Scout Staff Conference	Banff
27-28	National Sport Car Event	Edmonton
28	Calgary Baptist Ministerial Fellowship Rally	Calgary
28-29	Calgary Philharmonic Society Concert	Calgary
28-30	Chief Justices of Canada Convention	Edmonton
28-Oct. 1	Canadian Good Roads Association Convention	Edmonton
28-Oct. 2	Taxation Seminar	Banff
29-Oct. 4	Ringling Bros. Circus	Edmonton

OCTOBER

1-Nov. 10	Canadian Council Collection Edmonton Art Gallery	Edmonton
2-4	Perlich Horse Sale	Lethbridge
2-5	Salvation Army Conference for Social Officers	Edmonton
3-4	Lacombe Kin Rodeo	Lacombe
3-5	Canadian Good Roads Association Convention	Jasper
4	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
6-8	Alberta Municipal Vehicle & Equipment Association	Calgary
6-9	Parish Administration Workshop	Banff
7	Legal Forum	Calgary
8	University Concert Series	Lethbridge
8	Lea Park Cattle Sales	Lea Park
8-9	Catholic Hospital Association Convention	Edmonton
8-11	Alberta Federation of Labor Convention	Edmonton
9-11	School Administration Workshop	Banff
10	Pre-Centennial Ball	Fort Macleod
10-11	Les Feux Follets	Calgary
10-13	Education Press Seminar	Banff
10-13	Western Canada Youth Fellowship	Banff
11	Garrison Ball	Fort Macleod
12-13	Drag Race Finals	Edmonton
12-13	Amateur Indoor Rodeo	Daysland
17-18	Vermilion Indoor Rodeo	Vermilion
17-18	Three Hills Elks Indoor Rodeo	Three Hills
17-18	Canadian Society Radiological Tech. Convention	Calgary
17-20	Salvation Army Provincial Congress Gatherings	Edmonton
18	Junior Agriculture Fair	Caroline
19-20	Calgary Philharmonic Society Concert	Calgary
19-22	Canadian Society of Chemical Engineering Convention	Edmonton
19-Nov. 1	Personnel Management Short Course	Banff
19-Nov. 29	Banff School of Advanced Management	Banff
22-25	Edmonton Lumbermen Home and Improvement Idea Show	Edmonton
23-24	ATA North East District Convention	Edmonton
23-25	Sportsman Show	Calgary
24-26	Alcoholics Anonymous Conference	Calgary
25	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
26	Obedience Trials for Dogs	Lethbridge
28-31	Alberta Urban Municipalities Association Convention	Edmonton
29	Lea Park Cattle Sales	Lea Park
29-Nov. 1	Elementary Education Workshop	Banff
31-Nov. 1	Annual Convention, Alberta Motor Transport Association	Calgary



First of 16 habitat displays on view in new gallery

The Pronghorn Habitat Group is the first of 16 exhibits to be opened during the next seven years in the 11,000 square foot Habitat Gallery at the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, in Edmonton. These displays will feature Alberta animals in the regions particular to each species.

The first Habitat depicts the Pronghorn, an animal unique to North America and native to the western plains. The Pronghorn, often wrongly called 'antelope', was once on the verge of becoming extinct, but conservation has re-established the species.

Six months were required to complete the background scene, an actual reconstruction taken from the Pinhorn Government Grazing Reserve, located southwest of Manyberries, Alberta. The landscape in southeastern Alberta is grassland with wide erosional gullies. The Pinhorn Reserve has 117 sections of land and sits astride the Milk River. In the scene, Pronghorn are moving away from a man-made water hole after their morning drink.

The display is made with rocks, grass and sage collected from the actual site. Scattered among the grass are juniper, cactus, yellow asters, white asters, and blazing stars, actual specimens of plants obtained from the Pinhorn Reserve. The Horned Lark, typical to the prairie is shown and Ferruginous Hawks are depicted on the blue background. Beside a Pronghorn skull, the plains garter snake is the completing addition to the scene. Rolling hills in the background are the Sweetgrass Hills with the Milk River running in front of them.

The Pronghorn Habitat, the only completed habitat, is 11 feet, five inches high, 15 feet, eight inches wide, and eight feet, six inches deep with a four foot, six inch radius on two of the corners. The 1,500 pound shell doubles its weight with the addition of the animals.

The next two habitat groups will be finished toward year's end and will feature shorebirds, located at the side of Beaverhill Lake east of Edmonton, and moose in the Swan Hills.

Within the next seven years sixteen habitats will be completed. They will cover four natural regions of Alberta: grasslands, parklands, forests and mountains, and each will contain four groups. The grasslands will feature pronghorn - open prairie; black-crowned night heron - prairie marsh; golden eagle, badlands coyote - rough prairie. In parklands there will be: white-tailed deer - aspen groves; shorebird migration - parkland lake; beaver and muskrat - streams; wapiti - mixed woods. The four groups in forest are: timber wolf - coniferous forests; moose - muskeg; bison - open forest; woodland caribou - northern foothills. The mountain region will contain scenes depicting bighorn sheep - mountain slopes; mountain goat - pinnacles; grizzly bear - alpine meadow and the cougar - valleys. □

Three new reports published

Industrial reference data for Alberta's cities, the potential of rapeseed crushing and refining in the province, and alfalfa dehydrating in Alberta, are the subjects of three new reports recently compiled and published by the Bureau of Statistics, Alberta Department of Industry and Tourism.

"Industrial Location Factors, Alberta Cities, 1969" lists vital information for each of the province's ten major population centres. Included are location of production materials, population, industrial sites, fuel, transportation facilities, market areas, distribution factors, electric power

sources and cost, water supply, local laws and regulations, tax structures and climate.

The report on rapeseed crushing and refining was prepared in response to requests received by the Department and contains the major statistical material available on the industry, along with statistics on all edible fats and oils. "Alfalfa Dehydrating in Alberta" was also initiated on request and examines the supply of alfalfa in the province, describes the market for the dehydrated product, discusses the plant and equipment required and analyzes operating costs. □

Financial aid revisions benefit students

Numerous changes in the Students' Assistance Act have been announced by the Alberta Department of Education, Students' Assistance Board.

Four major benefits have resulted from regulation changes governing loans and grants. The primary benefits affects students about to enter or already in university. Eligibility is now based on financial need rather than a combination of financial need and academic attainment as had previously been the case.

The new regulations also provide that, in the case of an application rejection, the student may appeal the Selection Committee's decision to the Chairman of the Board, to the Students' Assistance Board, or to the Minister of Education directly.

Previously, only senior high school students were eligible for bursary assistance. The new legislation allows junior high school students to apply for a bursary up to \$200, provided they have a satisfactory school record, and can justify financial need. The same regulations which applied to senior high school students now apply to junior high school applicants.

Summer session students attending any out-of-province institution approved by the Board, are now eligible for assistance, on the same basis as those attending in Alberta.

Two student groups - those attending the Banff School of Fine Arts, and summer session students - have had financial increases in the maximum award available. The combined sum of awards available to students attending the Banff School of Fine Arts is \$6,000 from a previous \$4,500 maximum. The maximum award to any one student is up to \$250 from \$200. Assistance given summer session students, only in case of need, has increased \$50 to a sum not exceeding a loan of \$300.

New regulations for students in or entering approved universities in Alberta or elsewhere allows that a student may be awarded assistance on the basis of an initial loan of \$200 if single, or \$700 if married, with the balance of need being calculated on the basis of one-half grant and one-half loan, up to a maximum grant of \$800. Under previous regulations assistance was awarded on the basis of grants up to \$400, followed by loans for the remainder of need. The net effect of this change will be to reduce the debts incurred by students with needs over \$1,000 a year.

Vocational students will receive an initial loan of \$200 if single, or \$700 if married. The balance will be one-half grant and one-half loan to a maximum grant of \$450.

The difference between the maximum \$800 grant allowed to university students and the \$450 to vocational students is approximately the difference between tuition fees at the institution. A maximum grant will be awarded only when a suitable contribution to his expenses has been made by the student. Areas of the Act which have not changed involve the Canada Student Loans Plan, student nurses, apprentices and tradesmen, adult students attending high school, and students attending privately operated commercial colleges. □